

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

JERSEY—Overcast, pos-
up 28-33 (1-2-3-4-5). Tomorrow
temp. 28-33 (1-2-3-4-5). LONDON:
Temp. 30-41 (1-2-3-4-5). Tomorrow:
Temp. 30-41 (1-2-3-4-5).
Yesterday's temp. 30-31
S.E. Moderate. ROME: Partly
to 14-19. NEW YORK: Sunny,
41-47. Yesterday's temp. 30-33
AL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Old Fast Winter's Grasp

Trucks fill the
Valence, France,
blocked high-
way area and
parked cars with
white blanket.
Over a large part
in Europe, knock-
out electricity. One
left 600 miners
in the pits, but
rescued when
restored. Story
on Page 5.



Associated Press

Egypt Cabinet Votes to Resume Talks

By Peter Grose

1. Dec. 28 (NYT).—The Egyptian cabinet finally decided today to resume talks with Israel at a meeting in Cairo.

On only one day last summer, Aug. 25, negotiators of Israel and Egypt met with Mr. Jarring at the UN, opening the peace talks brought about by an American diplomatic initiative. The other main element in that initiative, a cease-fire across the Suez Canal line, went into effect Aug. 7, and remains substantially in force.

Mr. Jarring told newsmen after the cabinet meeting that he was "happy and satisfied" with the decision. He has been considered one of the loudest opponents of the government's decision of Sept. 6 to withdraw from the peace talks following discovery of a Soviet missile buildup on the Egyptian bank in violation of the Aug. 7 agreement.

No Alternative Seen
Other cabinet ministers gave clear indication that the decision was taken with considerable reluctance on the part of Premier Golda Meir and her closest associates, largely on the ground that there is no realistic alternative.

Israelis Raid Guerrillas in Lebanon

Dec. 28 (UPI).—A small Israeli force struck into Lebanon today to destroy an underground hideout of the PLO. The force crossed the cease-fire line and dynamited two Israeli frontier settlements.

One Israeli—a sergeant—was killed and five were wounded, the spokesman said. (Lebanon may seek a meeting of the UN Security Council to condemn the Israeli attack, which Beirut sources said was the most serious in seven months.)

The guerrilla spokesman said the Israelis succeeded in blowing up two guerrilla bases at Yafar but suffered heavy casualties. (Unconfirmed reports allegedly emanating from official sources in Beirut said 13 Palestinian guerrillas and two civilians were killed in the attack.)

The Israeli spokesman said the raiders brought captured weapons, including bazookas, machine guns and automatic rifles, back to Israel.

Rise Appeal Hearing Set Tomorrow in Leningrad Case

Dec. 28 (AP).—The in an unprecedented hearing scheduled for tomorrow morning an appeal by persons sentenced to death in the Leningrad hijacking trial.

That concerned with world opinion, one source said, but economic pressure from the West could have its effects.

Anti-Hijack Parley Cited
MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, today said the severe sentences handed out to the 11 defendants.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Two U.S. POWs Interviewed At N. Vietnam 'Show' Camp

The following dispatch was written by Michael MacLear, a Canadian who is the London correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., after interviews on Christmas Day with two American prisoners in a North Vietnamese camp.

HANOI (NYT).—Seven American prisoners of war were seen and interviewed by this reporter in a small prison camp on the outskirts of Hanoi.

They indicated that the conditions of their captivity were satisfactory and they spoke calmly but with obvious feeling about the war and of their concern for its impact on America.



Associated Press

BEHIND BARS—Photo from TV film shows an unidentified U.S. prisoner of war in a camp outside Hanoi.

Nixon Flays Prisoners' Use For Propaganda by Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon today accused North Vietnam of "total disregard" of the Geneva Convention by allowing American prisoners of war to be used in a film for which he said were propaganda purposes.

Mr. Nixon's reaction to the film, made by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., was reported to newsmen by White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

Asked for Mr. Nixon's reaction to the film, Mr. Ziegler said: "The President feels using prisoners of war for propaganda purposes such as the film is evidence of the enemy's total disregard of the terms and intentions of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Convention."

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said later: "This, I think, is further evidence of the cynical way the prisoners-of-war issue has been handled by North Vietnam."

Like Other Interviews
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT).—A U.S. government official said last night that the North Vietnamese camp where Michael MacLear had interviewed American prisoners of war was the "Hanoi Hilton," the showplace camp where numerous other journalists have been permitted controlled visits with selected individuals.

6 Basques Sentenced to Die; Prison Terms Imposed on 15

Condemned Vow to Fight To the Last

By Richard Eder

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Six Basques were condemned to death today by a court-martial panel on charges of banditry and of complicity in the killing of a police inspector.

The sentences, issued in this icy upland city on the day that Spain celebrates the Feast of the Holy Innocents, was far harsher than even the hardest-line Spanish political circles had expected. Three of the death sentences were, in fact, double ones, with the court deciding that the accused had committed separate crimes of murder and banditry.



Accompanied by a bodyguard, Lt. Col. Nicolas Hortis, investigating judge in the Basque court-martial, arriving at military headquarters in Burgos to read sentences.

Basque Exile Leaders Warn Of Vengeance for Executions

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The leader of a Basque aid organization here warned today that the verdicts in the Burgos trial will have terrible consequences. He was echoed by exiled Basque leaders elsewhere.

"Our brothers will be avenged," said Telesforo de Monzon, president of the Anai-Artea Basque aid organization, which has its headquarters here.

Tass: 'Mockery Of Justice' (In Burgos)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The official Soviet news agency Tass tonight described as a "disgraceful mockery of justice" the trial of 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas by a Spanish military court in Burgos.

In a brief report from Paris on the court's verdicts, Tass quoted foreign agency reports that three of the six Basques sentenced to death have received the death sentence twice over.

3 Suspects in Laporte Murder Are Found Hiding in Tunnel

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Police early today arrested three prime suspects in last October's kidnap-murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte after spotting a light in the window of an apparently empty farmhouse.

He said they could have remained undetected in the compartment for a long time. Food and other provisions had been stocked in it.

A police spokesman said the three suspects slipped through a police net last month. Picked up in the Nov. 6 Montreal raid was Bernard Lortie, a 19-year-old student, who testified at the inquiry the following day that he and three others had abducted the labor minister to support the aims of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

Police from the anti-terrorist squad had raided the farmhouse on Christmas day but found nothing.

They kept the place under observation, and early today a light was seen in the house, although nobody had been seen to enter.

Police Use Snowplow
Police had to rent a snowplow to force their way through three feet of snow around the farmhouse.

Most of the detainees have been arraigned on charges of belonging to the outlawed FLQ, which claimed responsibility for the kidnappings, the newspaper said.

As World Protests Continue

Vatican Says It Has Appealed To Russians to Spare 2 Jews

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The Vatican announced today that it has appealed to Soviet authorities for clemency for two Jews sentenced to die by a Leningrad court, the first time the Vatican has publicly announced such an appeal to Moscow.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said that Pope Paul VI had received "numerous" appeals to intervene on behalf of Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov, sentenced to die last week for their roles in an unsuccessful aerial hijack plot.

"The Holy See has no official relations with the Soviet Union," the newspaper said, "but we are in a position to assure that [the Holy See] is trying... whatever is within its possibilities to respond to the appeals it has received."

The Vatican newspaper did not refer to Mr. Dymshits and Mr. Kuznetsov as Jews but called them "Soviet citizens."

The Rome newspaper, L'Espresso, said that the Vatican appeal was made in a note handed

to a Soviet diplomat in an unidentified European country. Vatican sources said that they could not recall any similar appeal to Soviet authorities. They added that it was possible that there had been others made without any publicity or announcement.

Meanwhile, about 3,000 demonstrators marched through central Rome to the Soviet Embassy chanting, "Assassins, assassins." They scuffled briefly with riot police blocking the embassy door.

Clash in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI)—A protest against the Leningrad trial sentences erupted into violence here last night.

Eleven persons led by a rabbi were arrested late last night during a riot outside the Soviet Union mission in Manhattan.

At least five policemen were injured.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, 40, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was among seven persons charged with rioting. Others were charged with assault on police officers, reckless endangerment, criminal misconduct and resisting arrest.

In Washington, the State Department reported that the United States has "taken steps which we hope will be helpful."

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said that Secretary William P. Rogers had discussed the case twice with President Nixon over the weekend.

Five senators, Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.; Birch Bayh, D. Ind.; Edward Kennedy, D. Mass.; Jacob Javits, R. N.Y.; and Robert Dole, R. Kan., urged the State Department to join other nations in protesting the trial.

National Protest in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Air-raid sirens will wall throughout Israel tomorrow morning as an expression of solidarity with Soviet Jewry, it was officially announced here today.

The cabinet, at its weekly meeting today, supported a decision by the Israeli General Federation of Labor to observe a two-minute silence tomorrow as an expression of protest against the sentences handed down in Leningrad last week.

All work throughout the country will come to a standstill. Motor traffic will halt and ships in port will sound their whistles together with the air-raid sirens.

Paris Office Occupied

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Fifty young demonstrators, members of the Committee of Support of Soviet Jewry, invaded the Soviet tourist office here today, slightly injuring the agency's director and causing major damage.

Police arrested about 30 of the demonstrators after they had occupied the tourist office in the Opera district for about an hour. A display window was smashed Friday night.

Bonn Protests Sentences

BONN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The West German government has intervened with the Kremlin on behalf of the two Jews sentenced to death in Leningrad, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the government "through suitable channels" had informed the Soviet government of its view that the death sentences should be reconsidered.

Meanwhile, about 70 members of the Association of Jewish Students in West Germany demonstrated in front of the Soviet Embassy.

New Zealand Acts

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—New Zealand Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake expressed the hope today that the death sentences imposed at Leningrad would be reviewed.

He said that he did not condone "the detestable crime of hijacking" and did not wish to interfere in the internal judicial affairs of another country. But he said that he felt the severity of the sentences had aroused widespread international concern.

Sadat Brands Talks Return A 'Maneuver'

Claims Israelis Seek Cease-Fire Extension

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Egypt reacted with skepticism tonight to Israel's decision to resume the indirect United Nations peace talks of mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

President Anwar Sadat was reported by the official Middle East press agency to have characterized the Israeli announcement as a maneuver to extend the cease-fire, which expires Feb. 5.

Mr. Sadat was said to have made the remark during a meeting with Khaled Mohieddin, chairman of Egypt's Peace Council, and a delegation from the World Peace Council.

Mr. Mohieddin said that the president regarded the Israeli move as an effort to head off criticism of the Israeli position in a report to be submitted Jan. 5 by Mr. Jarring to UN Secretary-General U Thant on his peace mission.

According to the press agency, Mr. Sadat declared that he would not allow the Israeli maneuver to succeed. Mr. Mohieddin quoted the president as having said that his warnings about not extending the cease-fire unless there was concrete progress toward a peace settlement were not made merely for purposes of propaganda.

Mr. Mohieddin, a left-winger who took part in the 1952 revolution led by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, said that Mr. Sadat had expressed readiness to take part in any genuine efforts for peace.

"But, on the other hand, we will not allow any maneuvers for continuing the occupation of our territories to succeed," Mr. Sadat was quoted by Mr. Mohieddin as saying.

Mr. Sadat also told the Peace Council delegation, it was reported, that the United States had "waged a psychological war" against Egypt while supplying Israel with military equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nixon Welcomes Israeli Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The United States today welcomed Israel's decision to return to Middle East peace talks and urged both sides to be flexible in the negotiations.

President Nixon was described by White House press secretary Ron Ziegler as gratified and very pleased that Israel is ready to resume the talks under UN auspices.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States hopes that both Israel and the Arabs will approach the talks in a spirit of give and take.

Israel Going Back to Talks

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cussion lasted less than an hour, officials said.

Mr. Metz promptly scheduled a major political report to the Knesset, the national legislature, for tomorrow, when he is expected to explain the cabinet's action.

After today's meeting, the official spokesman said that the government had decided "that the present political and military conditions enable and justify the termination of the suspension of Israel's participation in talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring."

There was no discussion of negotiating tactics, reliable sources said, or of a brief for Israel's negotiators. Presumably the negotiators will be headed at first by Yosef Tekoah, permanent representative at the United Nations, although some officials predicted that Israel would oppose raising the talks to the foreign minister level.

There is a widespread feeling of pessimism over the immediate course of the negotiations. A friendly pool has already started among ministerial aides to guess how long it will be before the talks break down. Two months is considered a wildly optimistic estimate.

This is because, for the Egyptians, the talks are considered to be little more than the mechanism by which an Israeli withdrawal is to be achieved; to the Israelis, they are a start to the process of reaching a formal and binding peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, with withdrawal to new and freely negotiated frontiers coming only after the definition and conditions of peace have been settled.

2d Turk Student Dies After Clash

ANKARA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Another student died here today as a result of student rioting.

The student died of bullet wounds received Friday in a shootout between rival factions which took the life of another student, police said.

In another incident connected with Turkey's troubled universities, seven students were injured today in a clash between rival left-wing groups at Hacettepe University.



INTERVIEWED POWS—This photo taken from a TV monitor of a film by Canadian newsmen Michael MacLear shows Comdr. Walter Wilbur (left) and Comdr. Robert Schweitzer of the U.S. Navy. Film was made at Christmas in a camp outside Hanoi.

Nixon Accuses Hanoi on PWs

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said, as if Mr. MacLear "got the standard treatment." The MacLear film was shown by CBS and NBC last night.

CBS Visit in 1967

In 1967, he said, David Schoenbrun, then on the CBS news staff, visited the same camp and reported on it. In spring, 1967, the official said, Life magazine printed pictures of the camp. Since then, he said, it has been visited by numerous European journalists and American peace groups.

"It has all been photographed and visited before," he said, "according to the same procedure. You see a few prisoners but talk with only two of them—under restrictions."

With respect to Premier Phan Van Dong's assertion about the total number of American prisoners in North Vietnam, officials here had nothing to add to the comments of Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, when he said that the U.S. government lists additional men—beyond those named in the lists released by Hanoi as "full and complete"—as prisoners in North Vietnam.

Some Still Alive

Government spokesmen have also said that they believe that about 100 of the 600 Americans listed as "missing" in South Vietnam are alive in prisons. There are also about 250 men missing in Laos, officials say, and some of them are believed to have been captured.

"It is a little disingenuous," an American official said, "for the North Vietnamese to claim ignorance about these men held in South Vietnam and Laos."

"As far as treatment is concerned," he said, "the question still is: If the treatment is humane as the prime minister says it is, why doesn't North Vietnam allow inspection by the Red Cross or another impartial agency? Until there is such inspection, grave doubts must remain about the actual treatment of the men."

Cambodians Beat Back Reds In Battle Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 28 (UPI)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces overran a government outpost 19 miles north of Phnom Penh early today, but were driven out after five hours of house-to-house combat, according to officials on the scene.

The major in charge of government troops at the outpost of Bokar Kong on the west bank of the Mekong River said four of his men were killed and 11 wounded. No guerrilla bodies were found, but the major said villagers nearby reported that ten dead and 15 wounded were carried away.

In Phnom Penh, a high command spokesman, Lt. Col. Am Rong, said the guerrilla attack was preceded by a rocket and mortar barrage on the village of 8,000, officials said.

Vietnamese, with Cambodian interpreters, captured some government troops and forced them at knife and gunpoint to lead them into the village and then into the Cambodian command post, it was reported.

The high command's final assessment of a clash yesterday at Chambak, 19 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, said government troops killed 50 guerrillas and lost three with 14 wounded. It said the guerrillas carried away 100 wounded, leaving ammunition and weapons behind.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said today that 1,300 more American servicemen were removed from Vietnam during the week ending Christmas Eve, reducing U.S. troop strength in the war zone to 337,800 men, 6,100 below Dec. 31 authorized ceiling of 344,000 set by President Nixon.

In Laos, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today that guerrilla forces captured five government positions in a weekend of offensive.

Paratroops Fight

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese paratroops killed 25 North Vietnamese yesterday in central Cambodia, the South Vietnamese command reported today.

Two South Vietnamese paratroops were killed and four wounded in the clash about 25 miles west of Kompong Cham.

A 2,500-man South Vietnamese task force joined Cambodian government forces two weeks ago to clear the strategic Route 7, where the Viet Cong's 274th Regiment is reported to be.

In the northern coastal plain, about 9 1/2 miles from the southern boundary of Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone, government forces reported killing 17 North Vietnamese yesterday.

At least one American was killed last night when guerrilla rockets hit Camp Eagle, headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division, 400 miles northeast of Saigon.

Eleven civilians and a government soldier were killed and five civilians were injured when a small bus ran over a Viet Cong road mine 62 miles northwest of Saigon, a South Vietnamese military spokesman announced today.

Two U.S. POWs Interviewed At 'Show' Camp in N. Vietnam

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available were permitted to talk. Answering the questions were Comdr. Robert James Schweitzer of Lemore, Calif., and Comdr. Walter Eugene Wilbur, who said that his family lived in Pennsylvania.

[The lists disclosed by Hanoi gave his home town as Virginia Beach, Va.] Both men said that they were Navy pilots who were captured in 1963.

The five others were Lt. Paul Gordon Brown of Newton, Mass., of the Marine Corps; Lt. (jg) William L. Gardley of Greenville, Maine, of the Navy; Maj. Roger Dean Ingvalson of Sanford, Maine, of the Marine Corps; and Lt. Col. Edison Wainwright Miller of Santa Ana, Calif., of the Marine Corps.

Present also for the interview, which took place in a large room in one of four barracks buildings in the camp, were newsmen from the Algerian television agency and from Nihon Denpa, a leftist-oriented Japanese news-film agency, and a North Vietnamese Army officer.

The Algerian and Japanese newsmen were permitted to interview two prisoners each, selected from among the five this correspondent saw but did not interview.

"The first set of questions asked for names, ranks, when and where the prisoners had been captured, what families they had and how many missions each had flown over North Vietnam."

Shot Down in '68

Comdr. Wilbur said that he was shot down in June, 1968, in Nghean Province after 20 missions.

Comdr. Schweitzer said that his wife and two sons lived in California, his parents in Pennsylvania. Like Comdr. Wilbur, he did not mention specific communities.

He said that he had flown 11 missions before being "shot down" on the 6th of January, 1968, actually just outside Haiphong.

The second prearranged question was: "What letters and parcels do you regularly receive, what do the parcels contain and what letters do you send?"

Comdr. Wilbur replied: "We get letters about every month, packages about every two months, and my packages contain candy, various food items, special little snacks like peanuts, and sometimes some underwear. Small items, chocolate candies and things we appreciate all the time."

"And, of course," Comdr. Schweitzer interjected, "our wives send the usual underwear, handkerchiefs, socks. We don't really need any clothing, but you know what wives are."

The men sent out one letter a month on a "regular form letter," which both our families and we use," Comdr. Schweitzer explained.

Comdr. Wilbur added that other letters were sent "for Christmas, Mother's Day, special occasions. And we make many radio messages each year—many."

Messages Sent

Comdr. Wilbur went on: "If we have a special occasion, an anniversary, children's birthday, all we've got to do is say we want to send a message and it's transmitted. I understand these things go through Cuba."

"The third question asked for full details of daily work—duties, routine, meals and health."

"I'll start off," Comdr. Wilbur said, "by saying we eat three meals a day and we rise about sunrise, have exercises, get our room cleaned up and have breakfast. We usually play volleyball or have other sports in the mornings, then have our noon meal. However, in addition, there's music, programs and the like, and I'll let Bob continue on."

Comdr. Schweitzer said: "We observe the Vietnamese siesta in the afternoon. The volleyball court and the basketball facilities are available to us all day. We also have a great deal of literature, notable among which are many books by American authors."

Among these he named "Vietnam, Vietnam," "The Limits of Intervention," "I Protest," "Vietnam, The Unheard Voices," and "Crisis Now."

Criticism of U.S. Arms

These books are all critical of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia. The final set of questions was: "Do you talk to each other about the war? What are your feelings on this? What might you want to say directly to the American people?"

Comdr. Schweitzer began: "We discuss the war very much because the war is very close to us here. We are all involved."

The military censor later ordered about one minute of commentary to be erased from the tape recording at this point. The gist of the censored remarks by Comdr. Schweitzer was that he was not afraid for himself but rather for his country.

Comdr. Schweitzer concluded the interview with these remarks: "This war is bad. It's bad. Given our situation or the Vietnamese or Indochinese peoples' situation, we've got to get out and let them solve their own problems. We've got our own problems to solve."

We then shook hands and parted. The interview had lasted approximately 15 minutes, although it was on camp, most of it in meetings with officials before and after the interview, which was filmed as well as recorded.

Thieves Torture Brussels Lawyer

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Armed thieves tortured Brussels lawyer Maurice Jacobs with burning newspapers for three hours Saturday to try to force him to reveal the location of his safe, police said today.

Mr. Jacobs, who was seized at gunpoint in his home, defied the men as they held the blazing paper against his bare feet and hands.

The thieves finally succeeded in opening the safe without the cooperation and escaped with 8,000 Belgian francs (\$160). They ignored stock certificates which were also inside.

Mr. Jacobs crawled to a telephone to call for help and was hospitalized with severe burns.

6 Basques Sentenced to Death Prison Terms Imposed on

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Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull. The Spanish cabinet must then be notified, and at that point it is possible for Generalissimo Francisco Franco to commute any or all of the sentences.

Nobody here could make the slightest guess as to what Gen. Garcia Rebull or Gen. Franco would do, nor how long the decision would take. The harshness of the sentences, their unexpectedness, their effect on an already hostile world opinion and the divisions they will undoubtedly provoke inside and outside the regime may twist the political anatomy of this country quite beyond recognition or prediction.

The verdicts were issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the red brick headquarters of the military region. The defense lawyers, who had gone in a few minutes earlier in a cheerful, almost joking mood, emerged pale and almost unable to speak, clutching copies of the 60-page sentence. As word spread among Spanish and foreign journalists and observers gathered at a nearby hotel, there was an equal sense of shock.

No Guarantees

One of the defense lawyers, Gregorio Peces Barba, said: "We cannot expect a judicial answer in a political trial. With these strong penalties, we have no guarantee we have no victims in Spanish 'espejismo' (hope) and 'espero' (which can be either 'I await' or 'I hope') come from the same verb."

"Espero," he said, "that these sentences will not be carried out." The lawyers, as a protest, refused to sign acknowledgment of the sentences. They set to work, however, on writing up their objections, which will be handed, along with a letter addressed to Gen. Garcia Rebull for his consideration.

"I am desolate. I am sick," said one Spanish reporter. "I feel like calling my editor in Madrid and telling him to come here and write the story himself."

The shock will be equally great in the rest of Spain when the verdicts are announced this evening. All comment in Spanish political circles over the last ten days, including private forecasts by high government officials and by military sources, had centered on death sentences at all to one or two, with a virtual certainty of commutation.

Burgos Astounded

Even in Burgos, an uncompromising garibon town that prides itself on its military spirit and loyalty to Gen. Franco, there was some consternation. As bars and in the streets, people who were told of the sentences could hardly believe them.

"Nine!" one man said. "Nine? Are they shooting three journalists as well?"

A recent campaign in rightist regime groups and in their newspapers, glorifying the disciplinary virtues of the regime, demanding strict observance of public order and attacking the foreign press, had seemed to have spent itself last week in a series of pro-Franco demonstrations across the country.

Solidarity having been affirmed, however, the press comment took a milder tone. Even far-right papers were talking peace and progress in recent days, along with justice and discipline. The release on Christmas of Eugen Behl, honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, was another factor that softened the regime's attitude.

Mr. Behl was kidnapped on Dec. 1 by the ETA group of Basque nationalists that hostage that it was holding him hostage for the lives of the accused in Burgos.

The six sentenced to die today are Francisco Ixco, 29, a printer; Jose Antonio Uriarte, 25, a student; Joaquin Gorostidi, 25, a labor leader; Francisco Lavare, 25, a student; Mario Onaindia, 22, a bank employee; and Jose Dorronsoro, 29, a former seminarian. Mr. Ixco was charged with shooting Inspector Manzanera. The others were accused of taking part in the ETA meeting that ordered his death.

Mr. Ixco, Mr. Uriarte and Mr. Gorostidi were given a second death sentence on general charges of banditry.

Two priests, the Rev. Juan Echevarria and the Rev. Julian Calzada, were sentenced respectively to 50 years and 12 years. Juana Dorronsoro, 29, was sentenced to 15 years. The wives of Mr. Ixco and Mr. Gorostidi, were given 50 and 15 years.

The other sentences were 62 years for Jesus Abisqueta, 70 years for Victor Arana, 12 years for Antonio Caceres, 50 years for Enrique Guisasa and 30 years for Gregorio Lopez Traseguel.

Maria Antonia Arruti, the wife of Mr. Lopez Traseguel, was absolved.

Distaste for Role

It is possible that Gen. Garcia Rebull, who has expressed his own distaste and that of much of the army with being saddled with the responsibility for the court-martial, will refuse to ratify the sentences. They would then go to the Supreme Court of Military Justice, where an estimated three- to six-months would be required for a decision.

If Gen. Garcia Rebull ratifies the sentences, as seems likely, there remains Gen. Franco's clemency. This was almost taken for granted when it was assumed that only one or two death sentences would be imposed.

If the government's intention is clemency, however, nobody here could see the logic tonight in imposing nine death sentences first. The official position is that the government had no knowledge or control of what the court-martial judges did. If this is true, it is not widely believed.

In fact, only two days ago, information Minister Adolfo Sanchez Bella told Madrid editors that it would be a week or so before the

sentences were ready and to be notified. The government is only officially informed, however, in the event of sentences, and the implication by the minister, perhaps unusually, was that the government knew in fact that there were such sentences.

Damage Already Done

In any event, much of damage to international opinion will already have been done by the simple announcement of nine death sentences. The last political execution in Spain was the shooting of Grimaud in 1963, which provoked a major international outcry, including an appeal by Pope Paul VI when the cardinal bishop of Milan.

Protests in San Sebastian

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 28 (AP)—Small groups of protesters overturned several cars and smashed windows of a savings bank downtown San Sebastian to express their protest.

The groups disappeared as police reinforcements appeared. Witnesses said.

Monsieur, informed said the bishop of San Sebastian, the Most Rev. Jacinto Aragall, on his way to Madrid to ask the government to the lives of the six men.

In Barcelona, where Catholics have been expressing their sympathy for the Basques for several weeks, about 1,000 persons signed a petition to the mayor asking the appeal to Gen. Franco to commute the death sentences.

In the industrial town of Ibañeta, near Barcelona, a Basque priest, the Rev. Luis Masad, began a hunger strike to obtain the liberty of his parish. Lawyers from the Barcelona Association announced an all-night vigil to protest the Burgos sentences and plan further demonstrations.

Picasso's Terms For Gift to Spain Public Liberties

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Pablo Picasso has agreed to give a painting "Guernica" to the Spanish government which "public liberties" have been restored in Spain, sources close to the painter said today.

The painting, which commemorates the Nazi bombing of the civil population of Guernica in 1937, is now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

An agreement between Picasso and the museum for the return of the painting was recently made, according to Picasso's lawyer Roland Dumas. The decision as to whether the painting is to be stored in Spain is left up to Picasso. If he dies before, Dumas will carry out the accord.

Basques Give Dire Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

Police guards around the Spanish consulate turned back a group trying to deliver a protest.

Protests in Rome

ROME, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—A 200 people tonight gathered outside the Spanish Embassy in the Vatican with placards read "Franco hangman."

Italy's three major trade union confederations tonight called immediate nationwide protests against the verdicts and called government leaders to take up steps to prevent the same being carried out.

Foreign Ministry sources tonight said that the Italian ambassador to Spain has been ordered to express his government's hope the 16 court-martialed Basques receive clemency, United Press television reported.

Pope's Appeal

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (AP)—Pope Paul VI said tonight that he was "in the depths of the human heart" with deep emotion and pleaded for clemency for the Basques sentenced to die.

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said on Dec. 28 that Pope Paul VI had appealed the Spanish government to spare the lives of the Basques.

March in Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—Several score demonstrators tested under a heavy snow downtown West Berlin to protest against the Spanish death sentences.

Police moved to protect Spanish consulate general there was no incident there.

Other Appeals

Official appeals for clemency so came from the government of West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, headquarters in Brussels.

Brandt on Kenya Visit

Negotiation vs. Oration

The decision of the Israeli government to join indirect talks with Egypt and Jordan through the medium of Gunnar Jarring is wise. And if it would have been wiser if that decision had been made much earlier, abstract wisdom plays little part in what is commonly known as statesmanship; emotion, and the interplay of power, political and military, are far more important in the clashes of nations.

Whatever advantages may flow from the Jarring discussions lies in the fact that they will, presumably, be genuine negotiations. During the past months of the cease-fire, there have been many public statements of position by influential persons in both Israel and the Arab world. But they have been orations, directed, for the most part, at other audiences than the governments directly concerned. And their tendency has been to inhibit, rather than advance, the cause of peace.

This does not mean that there will be any magical transformation of the Middle Eastern situation because serious talks begin, any more than the Paris negotiations brought Southeast Asia perceptibly closer to a settlement. The same conditions that inspired the oratory will affect the negotiations—and, as Paris again proved, public oratory can accompany, and hinder, negotiation.

It is therefore not to be assumed that

Israel's demand for strategic frontiers will be markedly altered by Egypt's willingness to see Israeli frontiers guaranteed by a four-power accord—provided those frontiers do not mean the sacrifice of "an inch of land," as President Sadat of Egypt put it. For guarantees have not preserved the peace in the Middle East during the past 20 years, nor is President Sadat's contention that no government on his side could survive the entrance into diplomatic relations with Israel reassuring as to the long-term prospects for any settlement.

Nevertheless, to talk is better than to fight (which would also apply to Vietnam, if Hanoi would agree to a cease-fire). It is better to allow the various pressures at work in the Middle East to express themselves in diplomatic formulae than in public exchanges of mutual defiance. Out of those formulae might—just might—arise some particular set of words that would break the deadlock.

Both sides could come to recognize the cost they are paying for the current state of war, could come to understand the wisdom of Napoleon III's comment that in matters of policy one must never say never. If the Paris talks demonstrate how difficult it is to reconcile the irreconcilable, Bonn has shown in negotiations with Moscow and Warsaw that realism can make progress. The first should be a warning to the Jarring discussions—the second can give it hope.

Dr. Moynihan's Farewell Address

'Tis the season to be jolly, and also generous, reflective and constructive. It is also a traditional time of stock-taking. Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's farewell to the White House last week was delivered to a closed-door gathering which included the President and the cabinet and the sub-cabinet; but it was tape-recorded with a view to making it public later on (depending, presumably, on what Dr. Moynihan had to say).

As it turned out, what the Nixon administration's most distinguished Democratic member had to say on his departure after two years as a counselor to the President on domestic affairs was just about the headiest stuff we've encountered this holiday season—or any other for that matter. Dr. Moynihan's regard for Mr. Nixon is not just effusive; it is without reservation of any kind. The President's men, he allows, have not always paid attention to their chief's words, nor supported his purposes with sufficient ardor or comprehension of what it is he is trying to do. But the President... well, the superlatives begin with his inaugural address—the "most commanding call to governance that the nation has heard in the long travail that is not yet ended."

And the record of achievement runs on, and on. It began, we are told, with "a critique of government the like of which has not been heard in Washington since Woodrow Wilson." Then came "in one message after another to the Congress, the fundamentals of governmental reform." And finally, the results: a war has receded; the prospects of arms control and a generation of peace are now real; the cold war is on the wane; racial rhetoric has cooled; civil disobedience and protest have waned; urban violence "has all but disappeared."

Well, that isn't exactly our vision of things.

or our reading of the last two years—of Cambodia and of Kent State; of the judgments of the Scranton commission and of the emergence of the protesters on the right; of the turmoil in the universities last spring and of the national mood right now. But never mind; there will be other official recapitulations of the last two years to be examined at a later date. For now it is enough to note, and applaud, one piece of advice which Dr. Moynihan left behind. Citing the observation of a Swiss historian that ours would be the age of "the great simplifiers," he said that what we need "are great complexifiers, men who will not only seek to understand what it is they are about, but who will also dare to share that understanding with those for whom they act."

Leaving aside whether Dr. Moynihan exactly followed his own prescription in his farewell address, this is sound advice to an administration which talks of "ending the war in Vietnam" and "achieving a just peace"; which campaigns against rock-throwing militants as though they were the root of everything that's wrong with society; which makes badly regional appeals on the raw issue of race; which counts Vice-President Agnew as one of its great rhetorical assets. Dr. Moynihan might have been just a little bit more all-encompassing in his indictment of the great simplifiers of our times.

But his was a farewell address so allowance should be made for that. And this is, as we said at the start, the season to be jolly and reflective and constructive and generous, and Pat Moynihan has been all of these things in two official incarnations in Washington, which is why we would like to add, in final comment, a fond farewell to him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Two Shocking Trials

Two trials that shocked the world reached their climaxes in Russia and in Spain during the Christmas holidays. Now that Mr. Beih's kidnappers have released him it must be hoped that Gen. Franco will show leniency. It would be expedient as well as merciful for him to do so. Savage sentences would cause upheavals in the Basque provinces and in other parts of Spain. In addition, Gen. Franco's grudging plans for the entry of a more liberal Spain into NATO and the European communities would be set back by decades.

Depressing as the condition of Franco's Spain is shown to be, the Leningrad trial comes as a reminder of the grim and almost unrelieved gloom in Russia. The Burgos trial was open, and produced damaging allegations of torture, until in the final stages the accused disrupted the proceedings. The Leningrad trial was, to all intents and purposes, held in secret. Even more disturbing is the anti-Semitic campaign with which this trial is closely and perhaps solely related. There are reasons for believing that the whole alleged hijack plot was a secret police plant.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The Leningrad Verdict

Unquestionably, a government has the right, even the duty, to protect the security

of its citizens and to take all necessary measures to prevent aircraft hijackings. But we don't believe that an abortive attempt should be penalized by a death sentence which we hope—and we say it again—will not be applied.

It is almost unnecessary to say that French Communists, who respect a German Jew named Karl Marx, are resolutely against anti-Semitism, which is a stupidity and a degradation. It is precisely because we are against all forms of racism that we are struggling for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

Many reasons justify the emotion aroused by the Leningrad trial. First, it takes place in conditions long familiar to Soviet justice but which appear even worse than those of the Burgos trial: virtually total secrecy, absence of foreign observers and of legal guarantees.

And, even if the hijacking attempt was proved, one does not see why such an offense should be likened to "treason" and liable to a death penalty. Has not the U.S.S.R. signed a certain Declaration of Human Rights, which grants any citizen the right to leave his country?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1895

VIENNA—A special despatch from St. Petersburg today states that Russia and France have promised diplomatic support to the United States in the dispute with England over Venezuela. It appears that Russia would be willing, in the case of an Anglo-American war, to facilitate the issue of a United States government loan by her own reserve of gold, she being resolved to have revenge for the difficulties placed in the way of Russian diplomacy by England.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1920

ST. PETERSBURG—That the Bolsheviks are contemplating military operations on a large scale against bordering States is the conclusion to be drawn from insistent reports of important concentration of Red troops. It is reported the Bolsheviks have 18,000 men on the borders of Rumania. In view of a possible attack on Rumania, Prince Sapleha, the Polish Foreign Secretary, will visit Bucharest to discuss with the Rumanian government the steps to be taken.



To Be in England

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The loyalty-security proceedings that soured the 1950s in America have faded in most of our memories to the level of nightmares. When we read about the Oppenheimer case now, we find it hard to believe that the legal and official establishment ever accepted such an apparatus of unknown accusers, secret evidence and undefined standards of guilt.

It is surprising, therefore, and depressing, to find a British government at the end of the year 1970 using the same tactics in the name of security. That is what the Conservative government is doing in the case of Rudolf Dutschke.

Dutschke is remembered as a radical student leader in West Berlin. Two years ago he was shot in the head and almost killed. He came to England to convalesce. He dropped completely from public attention. Then, suddenly, the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudslayi, moved to deport him.

Before Christmas a special immigration tribunal held a week of hearings on whether Dutschke should be allowed to stay in Britain or made to leave. Its decision is expected shortly.

Kept Trying

Whatever the result, the proceeding has left a sour taste. For here were the familiar initials of the bad old days in the United States: The authorities tried first one ground for acting against Dutschke, then another. They showed some of their alleged evidence to the tribunal only in secret. They would not even tell Dutschke or his counsel the particulars of the charges against him.

On arrival in Britain, Dutschke had accepted a condition—that he would not take part in political activities. He went to Cambridge, worked on a thesis and was on a regime of anti-convulsant medication for epileptic attacks that resulted from the brain wound.

Maudslayi originally advanced what could be called a Groucho Marxian reason for expelling Dutschke: that it was against British liberal tradition to impose conditions of non-political behavior on a visitor. Dutschke was moving from convalescence to full-time study. They would not even tell Dutschke or his counsel the particulars of the charges against him.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

In the open portion of the hearings, the government produced as its "evidence" against Dutschke some shreds and patches of radical association. Various old student radical friends had come to visit him in Cambridge. He had gone to the Chinese Embassy in London and collected a copy of Chairman Mao's thoughts. He was said to have met "a person active in anti-Zionist circles."

Ex-Mayor's Testimony

Witnesses for Dutschke included the former mayor of West Berlin, Heinrich Albers, who said Dutschke had opposed violence and stopped a conflict between police and students. James Callaghan, a strong law-and-order man who was Home Secretary in the Labor government before last June, volunteered to testify in Dutschke's behalf in the closed sessions.

What was visible in the proceeding disturbed most commentators.

The Economist called it "a miserable business," in which Dutschke and his counsel had been calculatedly denied the right to know the government's case. Many thought there were signs from some of the government questions that Dutschke's telephone had been tapped in violation of stated official policy.

The real mystery in all this is Reginald Maudslayi. He is known as a good-hearted fellow, tolerant, easy-going to the point of indulgence. How did he ever put himself in the role of the ruthless Red-hunter, trampling on the British traditions of fair procedure and asylum?

Of course Rudolf Dutschke has no abstract right to study in Britain, any more than the victims of American loyalty cases had a right to particular jobs. The question is a different one. It is whether a democratic government, having undertaken to judge such matters fairly, damages itself and its society by using procedures that manifestly do not do justice.

Like other men in such situations, Maudslayi seems to have convinced himself that he is saving the country. He should remember that such convictions tend to fade as soon as any principled man leaves the distorting circumstances of office.

A good example to keep in mind is that of Robert H. Jackson, as Attorney General of the United States, position roughly equivalent to Home Secretary, he took a number of actions on security

that he publicly regretted when he became a Supreme Court justice. It was in an immigration case—one in which the government acted on secret evidence—that he wrote: "Security is like liberty in that many are the crimes committed in its name."

It returned to the news earlier this month when Foreign Minister Aldo Moro of Italy implied that his government would not relinquish claims to parts of the Italian Peninsula in Yugoslavia south and east of Trieste. Thus he loosened the 14° of the Pandora's Box closed in 1954, when the United States and Britain turned over their some of occupation in the Free Territory of Trieste, and with it the potential relations between Rome and Belgrade for almost a decade.

President Tito of Yugoslavia was ready to fight the West over it in 1945, and it was one of the last Allied-occupied territories in Europe to be turned over to local control after the war.

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Sen. Jackson's Mideast Fears

Scoop and the FROG

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—One of the most interesting and indicative signs of the times is the proto-candidacy for the presidency of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington. "Scoop" Jackson is of course a liberal Democrat of outstanding ability. Also, he won reelection by a vastly higher margin than any other Democrat.

But these are not the features that make his plans so striking. Jackson and Sen. Gale McGree of Wyoming stand widely apart from all their liberal Democratic colleagues, because they favor a strong national defense, and because they do not balk at an American defeat in Vietnam or anywhere else.

Sen. Jackson's proto-candidacy is so striking, in fact, because it is squarely based upon these aspects of his record, which are currently so unpopular with so many forward-looking thinkers in his party.

It must be called a proto-candidacy because at present Jackson merely plans to accept many speaking engagements. These will allow him to enquire the views of the policy of national weakness, which is currently advocated by all other liberal Democrats who are candidates or near-candidates.

But the word "candidacy" has to be used, all the same, because Sen. Jackson thinks it horribly possible that events will knock all the more talked-about liberal Democrats right out of the ring, leaving him alone in the field. He does not hope for this, God knows.

Mideast Situation

Yet he thinks it possible for three reasons. One is the direct link of cause-and-effect between the policy of national weakness and the ever-present Middle Eastern crisis. Another reason is the fearful threat to Israel which that crisis now constitutes. The third reason is the role of the American Jewish community in the Democratic party's liberal wing.

If the Middle Eastern crisis takes a fatal turn, the liberal Democratic advocates of the policy of national weakness will surely be seen—and with strict justice—as the murderers of Israel. It is in truth, that may knock the more conspicuous Democratic aspirants out of the ring, unless some of them change their tune both sharply and soon.

As Jackson himself has put it, "I pray every day that I'm wrong, but I don't like the look of things one little bit; and so I think it's about time for someone on our

side to talk some hard sense." has already begun doing just that in an exceedingly able report to the Armed Services Committee based on a recent intensive, on-the-spot study of the problem in the Middle East.

Among other things, the report scooped the world with the news of still another enormous ominous Middle Eastern development. This is the introduction of the Soviet missiles to Egypt by the Soviets, in great numbers, of considerable numbers, the ground-to-ground missiles that are known to our military as FROG-7s (free rocket over ground).

These are powerful weapons with a range of 40 to 50 miles mounted on fully mobile platform. The Soviet military publications amphibious operations further more require FROG-7 battalions be assigned to each bridgehead the moment it has been established.

Canal-Crossing Aim

In other words, the addition these quite new ground-to-ground missiles to the huge Soviet arsenal already supplied to Egypt is to be seen as still another step in the Soviet-Egyptian preparations for forcibly crossing the Suez Canal. The new step is not so dramatic, but it is as disturbing as the slightly recent deliveries of large quantities of canal-crossing materiel.

In the event of a canal-crossing of course, the role of the FROG missiles would be to pound the bases of the Israeli armored units and other forces opposing a canal-crossing. The Israeli base Bir-Gafgia would be an obvious target, for instance. Hence the introduction of these missiles in Egypt is another event that also makes calculations.

Add to this grim news of a visit to Moscow of the chief Soviet stooge in Egypt, Ali Sabry, at the very tough public talk to Ali Sabry and his Russian host have indulged in. Add, further, the likelihood that the chief private topic in Moscow was the air information that the Egyptian need before they can contemplate a canal-crossing.

All this makes an ugly picture despite the virtual certainty that the Israelis will put off the decision by consenting to negotiate. One must pray, as Sen. Jackson prays, that the long-run outlook is not as bad as it appears. But if the facts are not misleading, Jackson's proto-candidacy can turn out to be on thing to be thankful for.

Dialectic and Materialism

By Dan Morgan

stocked up on French brandies, cigarettes and cheese in the two free zones adjacent to the port and railroad station. The accents of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs from Yugoslavia—come to buy hard-to-get consumer goods—mingled with those of Italian shopkeepers.

But there was also plenty of traffic the other way into Yugoslavia, where Italians go to buy cheaper gasoline, meat and cigarettes. The open border—or almost—does allow the border authorities to occasionally open a customs truck or a suitcase—works well for both countries.

Trieste's economy depends on an open backdoor on the hinterland, as well as an outlet to the sea. For instance, the newly opened oil pipeline link with Vienna reinforces a historical link to the times when the Habsburg empire built up Trieste as the main southern port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Any closing-off of Yugoslavia would be economic disaster for Trieste. Over the Nov. 29 Yugoslav national holiday weekend, for example, some 300,000 Yugoslavs—equal to the population of Trieste—stormed shops here.

Smuggling Ignored

Nobody has any doubt that the border provides a lively outlet for petty smuggling, but it is a reality that both sides seem ready to shrug off.

Since the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the border has become even more relaxed, probably because Belgrade sought to cement its relations with Italy in case of Soviet pressure.

Today the area under Italian control, including Trieste, is inhabited by about 60,000 Italian refugees from former Italian territories in Yugoslavia. Often the five sides by side with members of the Slovene community of 60,000.

About 60 percent of the Slovene population gives its support to the Communist party. The on Slovene daily in Trieste is a Communist one, allegedly financed in part by funds from the Communist republic of Slovenia.

The Slovene Communists feel that the Italian party and its international Communist movements offer the best chance of a deal for Slovenes; the other Slovene believe more can be gained by working through the so-called democratic parties. The Communists are clearly banking on the Italian Communists eventually getting a share in the government.

The Slovenes' problem is in the past they inhabited Trieste countryside, while Italy and Austrians were dominant the city. They are guarantee their own schools in Trieste. The is a Slovene theater and cultural organization and there are number of schools.

But the Slovene cultural organization has asked the Italian government for an organic law offering legal guarantees of autonomy a the right to name villages Slovene.

The grievances may seem petty from afar. But in this part of the world, petty grievances are a way of escalating.

Warns It Over to East Problem Priority

28 (UPI).—The opposition Democrats light the treaties Chancellor Willy Brandt and Poland problem is solved is with East Germany as a separate parliamentary floor.

id the government that the treaties Soviet Union and tions with Czechoslovakia and efforts by the the four wartime a solution to the all were inextricably the problem of

a Concepts

id the government n—the Christian the largest party in —had worked out nd common basic ming the contents olution," and the id to hold to the rm until a cabinet the situation.

Sets Dates lection

Dec. 28 (Reuters). million voters will Minister Indira future on Feb. 28 t year, it was an-

robable dates for election ordered last night, S. P. def election com- polling might be e than one day in states.

distances to be re to get to polling ste rural areas of as Uttar Pradesh, the ke up to a week, icals here.

or 520 seats in the Sabha (house of ree are appointed y a personal test -old Mrs. Gandhi, a new mandate ban necessary after n absolute majority ess party split over

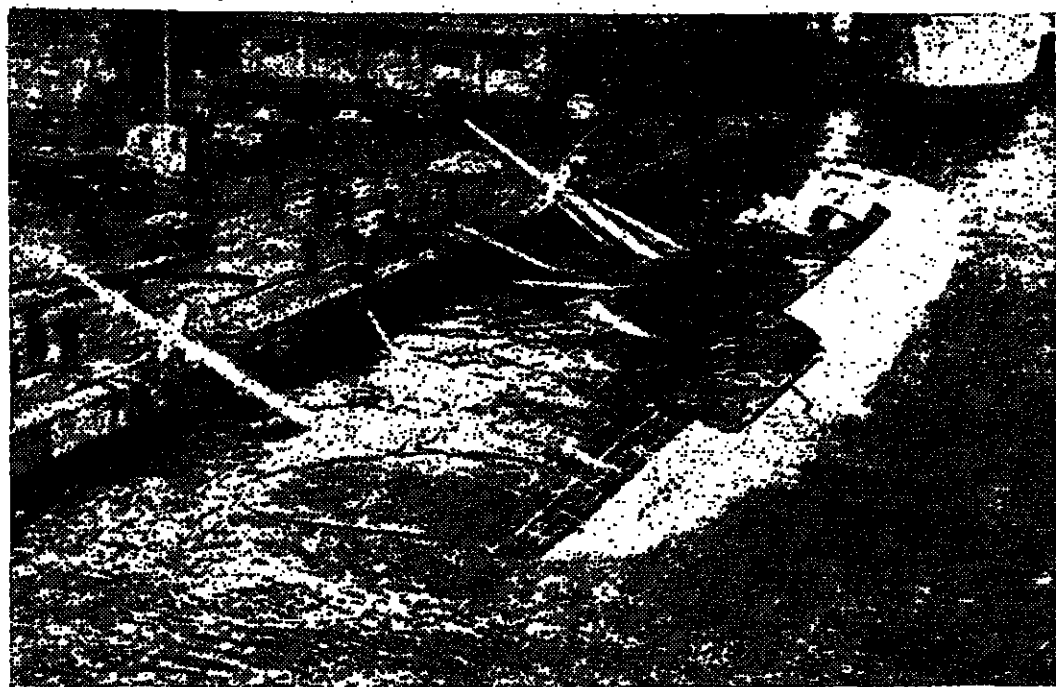
Vill Build Patrol Ocean

I, Dec. 28 (AP).—India's naval staff t India will "sub- construction of sub-

anda said the deci- n in view of the m" of the country Ocean. "India there- run navy to guard ing," he said at a maritime trade, did not say when on of the vessels which country would their building.

ty has four Soviet s navy and author- said Moscow had her at the eastern Vithaspattanam or a Bay of Bengal and Islands. India dling some patrol ay and Calcutta.

Union is presently ith India in build- g fighters. The first completely with in- ts was test-flown



SMASHED BY STORM—The Greek cargo ship Tropeforos was capsized against a pier in Naples by a heavy storm. The crew had all left the ship before it sank.

Snow Cripples West Europe; 600 Miners Trapped, Saved

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Most of Western Europe lay under a mantle of snow today—after in some cases the heaviest snowfalls in 50 years.

Traffic was disrupted, offices and factories were closed, thousands sought refuge in public buildings and several villages were cut off. [The worst consequence of the weather was in Als, in southern France, AP reported. Electricity failure caused by heavy snowfalls trapped 600 miners underground in a pit when the mine elevators stopped.]

[The trapped miners were brought to the surface safely tonight when power was restored. They had suffered no ill effects. Officials were in telephone contact with the trapped men, who were not in any immediate danger, and preparations had been made to lower food and blankets to them if the power failure was prolonged, AP said.]

[The electricity failure was affecting about 100,000 people throughout the region, it added.]

In Britain, low temperatures and forecasts of more snow combined to keep millions at home, and many factories and offices did not open. About 150,000 miles of roads were covered with ice and snow.

Snow and ice covered much of France and the heaviest snowfall in 50 years was reported in the Rhone Valley. A blizzard hit the southeastern Drome and Ardeche regions, forcing thousands to seek refuge and cutting off several villages.

Greek Ship Sinks

[AP reported that in Naples, the 1,100-ton Greek freighter Tropeforos sank after waves had battered it against a wharf. The crew of 14 had left the ship.]

Snow blanketed much of northern Italy after the worst falls this century, severely disrupting traffic but bringing smiles from skiers. Snow and ice were snarling traffic even in such large cities as Turin and Milan.

Milan's Linate Airport, closed overnight, was reopened this morning after being cleared of snow, but the city's other airport, Malpensa, remained snowbound and closed.

[UPI reported that water rose more than four feet above sea level in Venice today, flooding St. Mark's Square and touching off emergency sirens to warn businessmen to get goods off ground-floor display shelves.]

[The city of Ferial, with a population of 95,072, was hit by gale force winds, then a tornado, then a mild earthquake within a few hours. No injuries were reported, but officials said television aerials, billboards and windows were blown down or broken.]

[Helicopters carried food and water supplies to inhabitants of four isolated Alpine Italian villages where snow had been falling since before Christmas.]

A 15-foot-high snowdrift blocked the main Paris-Marseille railway line in southeast France today. The drift on the rail line, which also links Lyons with the two cities, extended for 50 yards, just north of Valence.

Many provinces of Spain shivered under the worst snowfall and lowest temperatures in many years. Authorities blamed the conditions for six deaths.

Heavy snowfalls blocked 14 passes across the Swiss Alps, in-

Paul Schwarzkopf Dies; a Leader in Metallurgy

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Paul Schwarzkopf, 58, known as the "father of powder metallurgy," who owned the Plansee works at Reutte, Tyrol, died there yesterday, his family announced today.

He lived in the United States during the war and became a U.S. citizen in 1948. But he gave up that citizenship in 1952 when he returned to Austria, resuming management of his factory which had been run by the Nazis, and subsequently by the Austrian government prior to his return.

Among other things, Mr. Schwarzkopf developed the first drawn tungsten wire in 1911. Metals fabricated at his Plansee works were used for the heat shields of Apollo spacecraft.

Dr. Montgomery-Campbell

LONDON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Dr. Henry Montgomery-Campbell, 63, Anglican bishop of London from 1956 to 1961, died Saturday at Westminster Hospital in London.

cluding the Simplan, St. Gotthard and Great St. Bernard. Most of the snow affected the east and southeast of the country and forecasters predicted more for south of the Alps.

In Austria, a sultry warm wind raised temperatures to well above freezing over the Tyrol in western Austria and skiing conditions were not expected to improve until the wind dropped tomorrow. But snow in southern Austria improved ski conditions there.

Snow-covered roads were blamed for the deaths of 14 people in Holland over the three-day Christmas holiday and in Sweden the death toll of 28 was the highest since 1965, the Road Traffic Association said.

One inch of snow fell in Paris today and played havoc with the city's traffic. Berlin also was hit by snow squalls and streets were iced.

Elsewhere in Central Europe there were snowstorms or the border between Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia with high winds piling up deep drifts under falling temperatures.

The big freeze hit northern Italy where, at Voghera, 60-year-old Cesare Orsario was crushed to death beneath a snowplow his son was using to clear a path to their home.

Sicilian Nuns Leave Order To Help Poor

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The Vatican has authorized a group of nuns to leave their convents in Sicily, move to the industrial north, live in small communities, work in factory jobs and help local Roman Catholic pastors in their religious and relief activities.

Forty-three members of the Servants of the Poor have so far taken part in the exodus. The order, which before the split comprised 710 nuns in 89 convents, has its general house in Palermo and includes in its duties the care of young girls.

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Religious and Secular Institutes, the Roman Catholic Church's department supervising orders and similar organizations, dispensed the dissident Sicilian nuns from their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience after months of controversy in Palermo.

The nonconformist nuns came in conflict with their superiors when they encouraged young girls in their charge to enroll in public, rather than in parochial schools, attend dances and take an active interest in the plight of Palermo slum dwellers and other social problems.

Request Denied

Earlier this year, a group of Servants of the Poor petitioned the Vatican for permission to establish an autonomous branch of the order to be able to put their progressive ideas into practice. The request was denied.

Later, a group of the discontented nuns traveled to Turin, where many Sicilian workers have settled during the last few years, and asked the city's archbishop, Michele Cardinal Pellegrino, for help.

Cardinal Pellegrino said in a Christmas homily Friday that he had decided to back the dissident Sicilian nuns, after consultation with the Vatican, in the hope that they may be able to assist poor people, especially southern immigrants in the north.

Religious Life

The cardinal stated that the nuns who had moved to Turin were determined to live "a religious life," meaning that they would remain unmarried, adopt a life style of austerity and modesty and follow the instructions given them by church authorities.

A Vatican expert said that the commitment of the former nuns, although acknowledged by the church, was temporary and that they were free to change their minds at any time. The expert explained: "They are no longer nuns, but members of a new-type experimental religious community for which church legislation so far is vague and incomplete."

Many of the former nuns are reported to have found jobs in or near Turin. Some of them have also enrolled at Turin University and are working as pastoral assistants in various parishes of the Turin archdiocese.

48 Are Saved, 28 Lost in Two Dramas at Sea

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—A severe Atlantic storm split one oil tanker in two and a second was reported sinking today as Coast Guard and rescue vessels picked up survivors.

At least 48 crewmen from the two stricken vessels have been picked up, but 28 are missing, including one man lost in a rescue attempt from another ship.

Thirty-one crewmen of the Finnish tanker Ragny were rescued today after spending the night on the stern section of their vessel. The 11,900-ton, 540-foot ship had split in two 800 miles west of Cape May, N.J. Six other crewmen of the Ragny were unaccounted for but might be clinging to the capsizee bow section of the tanker.

One crewman of the U.S. merchant tanker Platt was lost last night and six of his shipmates were injured when their lifeboat capsized as they tried to reach the Ragny's stern section.

Coast Guard on Hand

The 31 men taken from the stern of the Ragny were aboard the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba. The Ragny had been bound from Freeport in the Bahamas to Trondheim, Norway.

The 1,918-ton, 644-foot Panamanian tanker Chrysalis radioed early today that it was sinking in heavy seas 450 miles southeast of Elizabeth City, N.C.

A Norwegian vessel, the Ross Moomt, later reported it had picked up 17 survivors of the Chrysalis, including the captain. The Coast Guard said 31 crew members still were missing.

The Chrysalis had been en route from Venezuela to Salem, Mass.

Iran Charges Iraqi Regime Directed Plot

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A plot to overthrow the Iranian government has been uncovered here, it was officially announced today.

An Iranian security official said at a press conference that 25 people were being questioned about the alleged plot, which was said to be under the direction of Iraq's ruling Baathist regime and Iran's former security chief.

He said the alleged plotters were expected to stand trial within the next four or five months.

The former security chief said to have been behind the reported Iraqi Baathist plot was named as Gen. Teymour Bakhtiar.

The official said that some of the arrested men had crossed into Iran from Iraq to take part in sabotage and guerrilla warfare after receiving training at Iraqi military bases.

One of the arrested men, a former Iranian student, Ahmad Sabouri, was produced at the press conference. He told how he went to Baghdad with three other Iranians and met Gen. Bakhtiar. The student said they returned to Iran with instructions to blow up key positions in Tehran and assassinate Iranian leaders.

Reporters were told at the press conference that another 20 "pro-Chinese Communist elements" had been arrested for anti-state activities and would also stand trial after interrogation.

Gen. Bakhtiar, exiled from Iran in 1962, was reported by Beirut newspapers to have been assassinated by an Iranian companion during a hunting trip in northern Iraq last August.

"Western Imperialism" Accused

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Iranian security organization charged today that "red and black Western imperialism" is directing and financing an Iranian student's confederation in Europe and the United States to implement a widespread campaign against the Tehran regime.

Showing a picture of Mao Tse-tung with several confederation leaders he said were based in West Germany—including executive member Khan Babae—the spokesman also said that 17 students arrested lately had confessed that Gen. Bakhtiar told them in Baghdad before he was killed that oil companies are also financing anti-Iran campaigns.

Art in London

A Profound Remoteness—Sculpture From 'God's Land'

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Under the title "God's Land," Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton Street, is showing a fine collection of sculpture from South Arabia. More precisely, from the Yemen, an ancient kingdom which built up its wealth on the export of frankincense and myrrh; and which was, because of the mountains, inhospitable and inaccessible, so that there grew up around it many myths, and it came to be called, by the ancient Egyptians, "God's Land" by the Greeks, "Arabia Eudaimon," by the Romans "Arabia Felix."

For a land which was believed to be the home of the gods, little enough interest was shown in it. It is recorded that the Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut sent an expedition there about the year 1500 B.C.; that in the first century before Christ the Roman Aelius Gallus explored the Yemen. Thereafter is a universal blank in the records until the arrival of the Danish explorer, Carsten Niebuhr in 1763. What is only now beginning to be properly discovered and documented is, in the matter of sculpture at any rate, work of the highest order.

Most of the sculptures are of alabaster, and can only roughly be dated between about 200 B.C. and A.D. 500. Plaques with human heads, or heads of human beings, were in the earlier times geometric, in later periods venturing closer to portraiture of an individual and

were usually designed as funerary sculpture. These were set up over the individual tombs, or sometimes in niches in the family shrine, a foundation very similar to the family burial chapels or vaults in many of our English churches.

It is quite clear from the works in the present show that frontal portraiture had reached, quite early in Yemeni culture, a high degree of accuracy, the eyes and hair sometimes inlaid with paste or shells to give an added realism. The other large genre in Arabian sculpture is animal heads, especially the bull, the ox and the oryx, with, much more rarely, the body of the animal also. These were of three different kinds—the symbol of the animal-headed gods, the familiar totem which is represented on some funerary steles, and the roof decoration in the form of bull or oryx head.

The qualities most evident, at least from the 50 works in this show, are the serenity of the sculpture, and a kind of profound remoteness from the rest of humanity. One can, in fact, see quite clearly why this was, to the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, the Land of God.

There is an equally remote and godlike quality about the sculpture of Jehan de Villiers, one of the artists in a group exhibition at the Archer Gallery, 33 Grafton Street. It is



Alabaster head from Gimpel Fils exhibition.

his avowed intention to work through the whole of creation—his first two or three exhibitions in London were concerned with water creatures, as is his celebrated "Chess Set Aquatic" which is to be seen in this exhibition. Having, however, passed a good part of the summer in the Camargue, he has now reached the stage in Creation where small insects crawl upon the land and begin to take to the air. The creature chosen for this leap into a new element is the humble fly, which now appears in single splendor,

and heaped into a totem. These are profoundly exciting works.

Other artists of considerable importance in this excellent show are the veteran British sculptor Leon Underwood, with some fine bronzes and with some splendid nude drawings of great beauty and simplicity; paintings by the equally veteran Bassett, especially one of a "Chair" which is similar in feeling to his major "Still Life with Chairs" in the Paris Musée d'Art Moderne; and work by Georges Brunon and De Lezardiere.

The Ups and Downs of Fashion in 1970

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The fashion year that is ending has been altogether chaotic. The issue: Hemlines.

On the positive side, it can be said that fashion, which had become a tired item, suddenly regained real news interest. Hence the New Look, another hemline revolution, few fashion issues have captured the interest of the general public as passionately as the mid and maxi-skirts which Paris couturiers tried to impose in 1970. Men, who usually shy away from fashion debates, crawled out of their serious shells and took instant and violent positions—and, generally, were dead set against the mid. Becoming the disappearance of the mini-skirt, one editorialist wrote a piece in

In January, the Paris designers will be showing short skirts and short shorts.

a Paris weekly, headlined: "Why Is Fashion So Ugly?"

Women themselves were confused and divided. The rich and the young generally fell for the mid but the average woman resented it as impractical, expensive and, worst of all, aging. In Europe, where new fashions can be moved fairly fast at the manufacturers' end, the long skirts picked up much faster than in the United States, where the machinery is bigger and heavier. To make things worse, American women have largely sided with men and Gallup polls reveal that, so far, the mid is a fiasco. The result has been financial disaster on Seventh Avenue.

In England, Mary Quant, mother of the mini-skirt, came back on the scene with shorts.

Abrupt Shift

No doubt impressed by the resistance of the American market, which is vital to the Paris couture, French designers are somewhat abruptly shifting gears and showing legs again. As of now, it can be predicted that in the next couture collections (in January), Paris will show short skirts as well as short shorts, which are already all over Paris nightclubs. Fashion leader Yves Saint Laurent said that his next couture collection will be half long and half short.

Meanwhile, the midi changed everything and to put the long look together became a tricky operation. Accessories made the 1970 look and any girl worth her fashion salt had to have the bankrupting lot—boots, belts, chokers, butterfly jewelry, high-heeled shoes and even a new, 1940-ish, vamp make-up.

Paris suits, once a hot fashion issue, rated as a mild, classic uniform to which many women resorted as a way out of the long-versus-short battle. Knickerbockers and capes became the most popular evening uniform.

Even the underwear industry was affected by all these abrupt fashion changes. The mini had already killed off the girdle and stockings combination, which was replaced by le collant (tights). But the midi was even worse. Now that legs are hidden by boots and skirts, the girls don't buy new tights often. Rather, they stick to their old ones even if tights have runs in them, since the runs don't show. The bra, too, is going. Since legs are out of sight, the girls tried to recoup by showing their breasts, au naturel, so to speak. The number of bra-less girls around Paris is so large that they are not attracting attention any more.

The year 1970 was primarily a do-it-yourself fashion year. This wasn't exactly reassuring for most women, but it was fun in the sense that every woman has been free to turn herself out as best she could.

The result has been somewhat messy at times but quite often it was colorful and imaginative. Above all, 1970 marked the end of fashion dictats and the beginning of an explosive fashion adventure. That is what the couturiers are now calling fashion freedom, and freedom, with all its difficult drawbacks, is dynamic and interesting.

'Kiss Me Kate'—With English

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Dec. 28.—In reviving "Kiss Me, Kate" for a month's run, the Sadler's Wells opera company has done more than merely bring an American musical classic to London. They have moved the setting itself from a provincial theater in Baltimore to the Coliseum, which is not only the home of Sadler's Wells, but also the theater where "Kiss Me, Kate" enjoyed a long stay in the early 1950s.

The language has been anglicized—or "Englished," as one of the London critics has put it, with scant respect for his own language—and local and topical gags have been instigated into the dialogue. They are not, least of all the references to a piano-playing prime minister. But they are no substitute, as John Barber observed sagely in this morning's Daily Telegraph, for "Thou Jerk!"

He came closer than he knew, I suspect, to the heart of what is wrong with this "Kiss Me, Kate." It's a very pretty production, and "Kiss Me, Kate" was smart, tough, abrasive, a bit bawdy, with more glint than glitter. Along with "Guys



William Shakespeare

...brushed up

and Dolls." It was one of the least operatic of the musicals of the time, which is another way of saying that it was one of the most American. Peter Coe, its director at the Coliseum, and Michael Knight, the designer, possibly constrained by the fact that they are dealing with an opera house and with opera singers, have tended to make an opera out of it.

To an American remembering vividly and affectionately the Broadway original, it lacks the pace, snap, bounce, exuberance and, above all, the jaunty swing of an idiomatic musical. Everybody works hard and well, but they don't work idiomatically. And because they don't work idiomatically, nothing quite works. The famous songs—"Wonderbar," "So in Love," "Where Is the Life That Late I Led," "It's Too Darned Hot" and "Always True to You, Darling, In My Fashion" don't go over. They don't go over because they are not put over, either musically or textually.

Worst of all, the words are not put over. Ann Howard and Emile Belcourt, both excellent opera singers, give us, as opera singers are wont to do, more voice than verse. And a Cole Porter song without the Cole Porter words is less than half a song. It's partly a matter of vocal production and, in Mr. Belcourt's case, of a score that

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week Last Week

FICTION

1 Love Story, Selma 1 44
2 Islands in the Stream, 2 31
3 Passenger to Frankfurt, 3 4
4 The Day After Tomorrow, 4 4
5 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4

6 The Crystal Cave, 6 12
7 The Day After Tomorrow, 7 13
8 The Day After Tomorrow, 8 16
9 The Day After Tomorrow, 9 16
10 The Day After Tomorrow, 10 23

GENERAL

1 The Greening of America, 2 8
2 The Day After Tomorrow, 3 16
3 Civilization, Clark, 4 10
4 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 10
5 The Day After Tomorrow, 6 11
6 The Day After Tomorrow, 7 11
7 The Day After Tomorrow, 8 11
8 The Day After Tomorrow, 9 11
9 The Day After Tomorrow, 10 11
10 The Day After Tomorrow, 11 11

(These figures are for the week of Dec. 27.)

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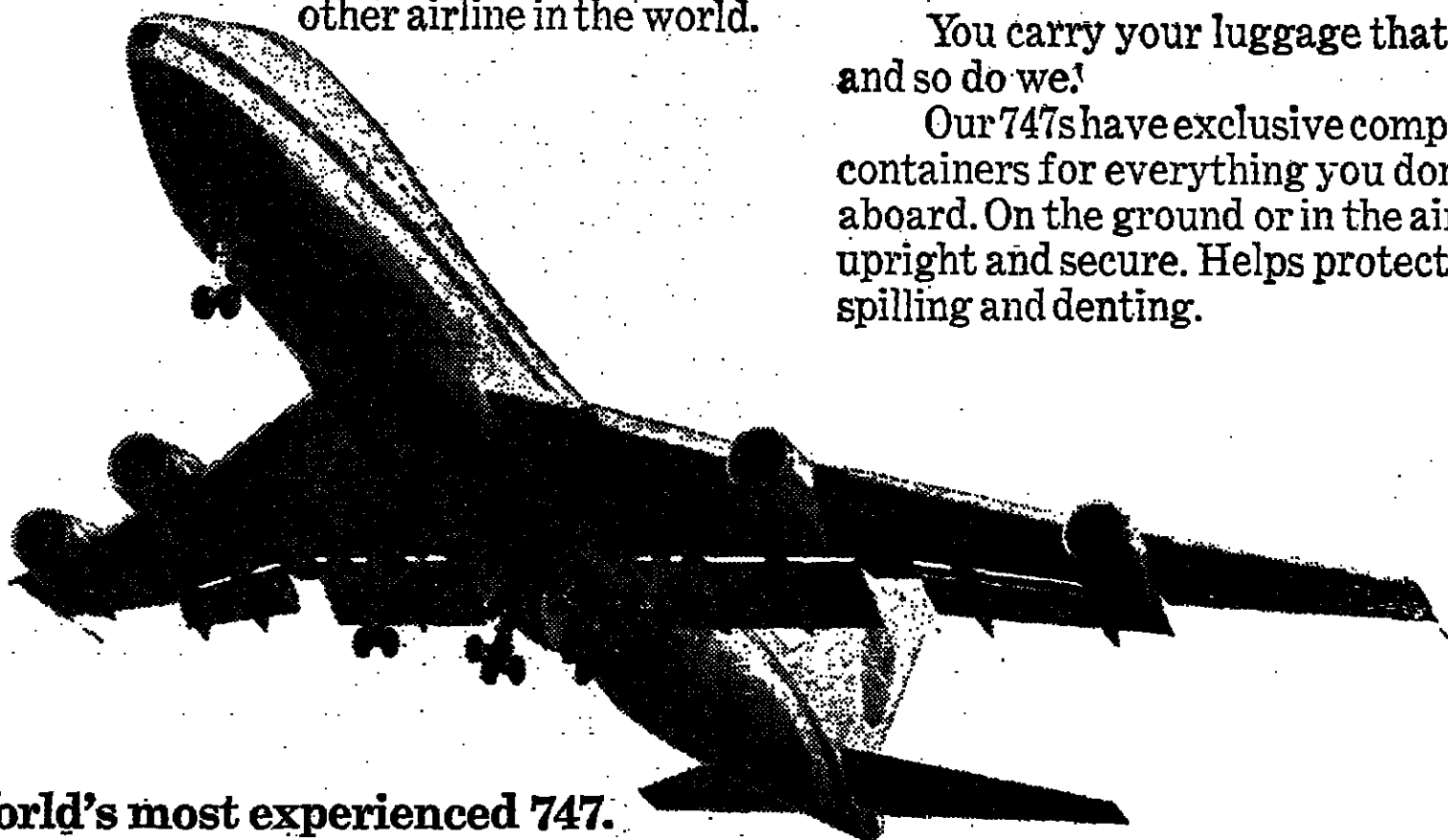
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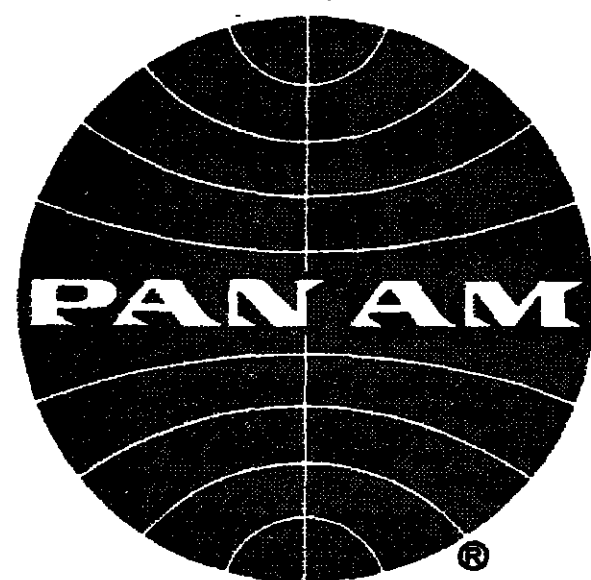
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— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div.	100s	First High Low Last	High	Low	Div.	100s	First High Low Last
(Continued from Page 8)									
61	60 1/2	100	100	100 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
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— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds				
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148	147 1/2	100	100	100 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
149	148 1/2	100	100	100 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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(b) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(j) Island Performance Fd.	12.11
(c) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(k) Island Performance Fd.	\$9.17
(d) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(l) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(e) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(m) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(f) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(n) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(g) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(o) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(h) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(p) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(i) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(q) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(j) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(r) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
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(l) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(t) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(m) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(u) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
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(s) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(aa) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(t) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ab) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(u) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ac) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(v) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ad) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(w) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ae) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(x) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(af) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(y) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ag) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(z) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ah) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(aa) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ai) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ab) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(aj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ac) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ak) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ad) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(al) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ae) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(am) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(af) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(an) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ag) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ao) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ah) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ap) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ai) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(aq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(aj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ar) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ak) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(as) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(al) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(at) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(am) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(au) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(an) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(av) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ao) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(aw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ap) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ax) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(aq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ay) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ar) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(az) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(as) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ba) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(at) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(au) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(av) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(aw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(be) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ax) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bf) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ay) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(az) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ba) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bi) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(be) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bf) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bo) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bi) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(br) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bs) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bt) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bo) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(by) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(bz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(br) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ca) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bs) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bt) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ce) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cf) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(by) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(bz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ch) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ca) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ci) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ck) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ce) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cf) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(co) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ch) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ci) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ck) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cs) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ct) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(co) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(cz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cs) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(da) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ct) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(db) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(de) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(df) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(cz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(da) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(di) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(db) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(de) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(df) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(do) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(di) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ds) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dt) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(do) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(dz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ea) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ds) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dt) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ec) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ed) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ee) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ef) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(dz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ea) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ei) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ej) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ec) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ek) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ed) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(el) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ee) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(em) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ef) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(en) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eo) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ep) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ei) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ej) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(er) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ek) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(es) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(el) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(et) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(em) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(eu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(en) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ev) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eo) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ew) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ep) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ex) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ey) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(er) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ez) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(es) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fa) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(et) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(eu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ev) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ew) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fe) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ex) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ff) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ey) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ez) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fa) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fi) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fe) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ff) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fo) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fi) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fs) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ft) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fo) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(fz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fs) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ga) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ft) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ge) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gf) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(fz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ga) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gi) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ge) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gf) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(go) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gi) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gs) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gt) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(go) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(gz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gs) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ha) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gt) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(he) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hf) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(gz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ha) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hi) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(he) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hf) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ho) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hi) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hs) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ht) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ho) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(hz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hs) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ia) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ht) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ib) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ic) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(id) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ie) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hx) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(if) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ig) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(hz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ih) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ia) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ii) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ib) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ij) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ic) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ik) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(id) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(il) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ie) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(im) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(if) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(in) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ig) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(io) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ih) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ip) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ii) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ij) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ir) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ik) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(is) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(il) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(it) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(im) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iu) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(in) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(io) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ip) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ix) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ir) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(iz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(is) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ja) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(it) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iu) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iv) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jd) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iw) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(je) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ix) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jf) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iy) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jg) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(iz) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jh) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ja) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ji) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jb) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jj) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jc) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jk) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jd) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jl) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(je) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jm) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jf) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jn) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jg) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jo) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jh) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jp) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ji) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jq) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jj) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jr) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jk) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(js) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jl) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jt) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jm) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ju) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jn) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jv) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jo) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jw) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jp) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jx) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jq) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jy) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jr) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(jz) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(js) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(ka) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jt) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(kb) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(ju) A.G. Fund	\$10.19	(kc) Japan Growth Fund	\$7.47
(jv) A.G. Fund			

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**

Panel 1: A woman in a costume looks into a hand mirror while a man in a tuxedo stands behind her. A sign in the background says "THE PORTER 12-24".

Panel 2: The woman continues to look in the mirror.

Panel 3: The man in the tuxedo looks on as the woman looks in the mirror.

Panel 4: The man in the tuxedo looks on as the woman looks in the mirror.

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 78. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The grid is oriented horizontally.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20				21			22					23		
			24			25				26	27			
28	29	30		31					32				33	34
35			36			37		38			39			
40					41			42		43				
44					45		46			47				
48				49			50		51			52		
		53					54				55			
56	57			58	59				60			61	62	63
64			65						66			67		
68					69						70			
71					72						73			

